Amnsements, Lectures, etc., Chis Evening. GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third-st. and WALLACE'S TURATER, Broadway and Thirteenth-st.

Wood's Museum and Menagerie.-At 2 and 8 CENTEAL PARK GARDEN.-Theodore Thomas's Pop-HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-Lina Edwin

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, Twenty-third-st.

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Advertisements for this week's issue of THE WHAKAY FARMESH west behanded in Te-Day. Price \$2 per line.

UP-TOWN ADVERTISEMENTS. For the accommodation of up-town residents, Mr. E. H. Brown has opened offices at No. 54 West Thirty-second-st., innction of Broadway and Sixth-ave, and at No. 56 East Eighteenth-st, between Broadway and Fourth-a.v., where advertisements for The Trimene will be received up to 71 in the evening.

New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1870.

Americans in Paris and Stuttgart celebrated the 4th yesterday. - The Cambria and the Dauntless have started on their ocean race. = - Earl Granville has been appointed Foreign Minister. - Disturbances have taken place in Madrid and many arrests have been made. A horrible tragedy has occurred in Seville. The negotiations in Prussia for a prince of the House of Hohenzoilern for the Spanish crown have been aban-

Gen. Butler yesterday pronounced against Chinese immigration in his speech at Woodstock, Gen. Hawley opposed his views. ---- The Fourth was generally cele brated throughout the country. ____ The Senate spent yesterday debating the Naturalization bill, and finally retreated from its former action, under which Chinese could have been naturalized.

The celebration of the Fourth was marked by the usual umber of accidents, incidents, fights, and fires. Conklin Brush, ex-Mayor of Brooklyn, is dead. The Albany express ran into an excursion train at Tarrytown, one man being wounded and three ears The Board of Aldermen have formed themselves into a Board of Supervisors, --- James Egan fatally shot Robert Montgomery on Sunday night Two men were stabbed at a pic-nic in Brooklyn yesterday, one fatally. - Thermometer,

The stupid boat-race on the Mississippi, over which the Western people have been excited to wager several hundred thousand dollars, has resulted, fortunately, without loss of life. We suppose that there will be, consequently, no protest against this outrage. Nevertheless, it is not the less an outrage, any repetition of which ought to be prohibited and prevented.

The Senate dances forward and back as absurdly on the Naturalization laws as upon the Income Tax. Its last decision is that Mr. Sumner's amendment, striking the word "white" out was very dangerous, for that it permitted Chinese naturalization. That is now safely repealed, and only African naturalization perfucius puzzling their brains to understand the philosophy of American legislation!

Earl Granville in the British Foreign Office is poor comfort for British Colonial subjects. He is fully committed to the policy of forcing the Colonies into independence, or at least of placing them in a position in which they shall have no claims, in time of trouble, to the help of the mother country. The Colonies do not now recognize that such policy is the best for them as also for England, but they will not be slow in realizing it after independence is accomplished.

King Christian of Denmark has congratulated his faithful subjects of St. Thomas and St. John on the failure of the treaty which was to have sold and ceded them to the United States. He intimates that he is rather rejoiced thereat, and makes such statements of "misfortunes which of late have so sadly befallen "the Islands" as leads us to imagine that there were good reasons, before unknown to us, why the people of the United States ought also to rejoice at the failure of the sale.

Of course Mr. Beecher made the speech of the Presidential Fourth of July celebration. That was understood from the hour it was announced that, besides the formal orations and addresses of welcome, there were to be a few remarks from Mr. Beecher. But the significant feature of the celebration was the little passage-at-arms between Gen. Butler and Gen. Hawley on the Chinese question. Gen. Butler has made his promised pronunciamento against the Chinese, but its recoil begins quite near home. _

The report of the Tax Commissioners yesterday, submitted to the new Board of Supervisors, shows that the increase in the value of New-York real and personal estate for the last ten years is only \$83,109,885. This is a smaller increase than most persons familiar with the rapid advance of the city in population and the more rapid advance in the prices of city lots have supposed the official statements would reveal. It should be remembered, however, that this increase has been in spite of a disastrous war and of rates of taxation which would have deterred capitalists from investments in almost any other city than the metropolis.

The vachts Dauntless and Cambria have begun their race across the ocean, the former having the start. The brief dispatch which announces this states that the Cambria is sure to be the victor if the weather is rough. This justice, and humanity. is mere speculation, of course. The Cambria race of more than three thousand miles roughweather sailors are also required. We shall know the value of these speculations in less

will pass the lightship which marks the end of the race.

It was not to be expected that the personal recollections of Charles Dickens recorded by Americans would be plentiful, or that they would in all instances be pleasant. Yet much has been written of him upon this side of the water, and almost invariably the words have the earliest moment of the Government this been without malice. Only in a few Southern papers, not yet recognizing how truly, though harshly, he spoke of their favorite institution, have bitter words been written of the dead author. Little that has been said of him has afforded more pleasant reading than the tribute from a well-known writer, and valued correspondent, which we publish this morning on our sixth page; and certainly nothing which it. It is their duty to scrutinize these, and in gives a more distinct idea of the gentle manner of the man.

Very disgusting, doubtless, but very suggestive, also, is the revelation of outlaw life in a great city which is to be found in the police reports this morning. That mere boys should be steeped in crime is not startling, considering the ready roads to ruin which Tammany has opened in the thousands of rum-saloons in the city; but that a drunkard's insult and blow should find these young ruffians armed to the teeth, and should end in murder, is not pleasant to contemplate. Hordes of these young outlaws infest the streets, and as they become more reckless the peace of the city becomes more precarious. Every one of these boys transplanted to a Western farm is not only a boy saved but a danger removed, and our citizens can in no way better serve themselves and erring humanity than by assisting the agencies engaged in sending these boys to the West.

The unusually cool and beautiful weather yesterday was provocative of more than usual enthusiasm, and the celebration of Independence Day was more general than it has been for many years before. The incidents, however, were of the sterotyped kind. In this city there were the morning parade, the afternoon meetings and speeches, and the evening's sulphurous swindle in all the public parks. The celebration in the city was comparatively quiet in consequence of the absence of many thousands of citizens on excursions to parks and villages, and the sea-shores in the vicinity. At Woodstock, Conn., President Grant added by his presence to the interest of the occasion. Everywhere we observe that the celebration of the day has been marked by less of parade and more of quiet enjoyment, fewer Chinese crackers and more American sentiment, than in days past. In Paris and other continental cities, wherever a few Americans we gathered together, there was speech-making and gladness of heart; and indeed, well-nigh the world around the Star-Spanglad banner was toasted, and the bird of Freedom rhetorically exalted in honor of "the Fourth."

MUST WE HAVE AN INDIAN WART If we believe half of the telegrams that come from the West, we are certainly on the eve of a great Indian war. It is well enough to remember, however, that the western end of the telegraph line is in the hands of those who both prophesy and want an Indian war. We are flooded with telegrams of terrible hostilities, which subsequent events do not confirm. It was but the other day that we had a couple of these. The first told us that some hundreds of hostile Indians attacked a train, which dashed over, dispersing them, and killing them. The next day it ran, that a train, coming to a curve on the road, discovered several hundred Indians crossing it; the Indians "shrieked"-when the locomotive engineer pulled out the plug and dashed at them, killing seventeen. We would have demanded a prompt examination into the affair, and the condign punishment of conductors, in that way, at the time of the occurrence, but were deterred by the belief that the whole story was part of the mendacious fibbing by telegraph that overwhelms us. The Cheyennes and Sheridans, and other Sodoms and Gomorrahs of the Plain, which sprang into a mushroom existence during the construction of the Pacific Railroad, and which have not yet been overtaken by legitimate business or a decent population, wilt and wither, and are dying for a war. The drinking-saloons, the gamblers, and the prostitutes out there want a war. An army is about the only kind of population that they think they are really suffering for. Then the speculators there, who can no longer sell town lots at the "terminus of the Pacific Railway," want hav, beef, wood, and grain contracts. If there is not a war, and a large army there, these peculiar cities would blow away, or have to wait until a decent agricultural population reached them. Happily for them they have one end of the telegraph line in their fingers. If they do not understand how to make their story plausible and coherent, they make up for it by a sanguinary temper and a reckless imagination. Before Red Cloud had fairly disappeared from the railroad they could state that he was plotting with his chiefs a great and sanguinary war.

The army, too, or, at least, many of the army officers, seem to have an instinctive itching for an Indian war. A bill is pending to reduce the army and muster out many officers, and about the only plausible reason for checking this would be a great war on the Plains. While a few officers of character appreciate the position, many others, reckless, ignorant, and unpatriotic, seem to omit no opportunity to attack any Indians who may be guilty of the crime of "proximity" to the forts. If we do not have an Indian war under such circumstances we will be very lucky indeed. If we have it, for every scalp taken from the frontier settlements, or settler's house burned, or stock driven off, those who in a blood-thirsty spirit have provoked this war are directly responsible. We might have had, we hope we still may have, peace, and if we have not, to ignorance, and deep prejudice, and carelessness, all its crimes and extravagances are due. Frontier settlers call or soldiers and war. Their prejudices shut them out from a humane and Christian standpoint of the question, and to the war thus provoked wise and enlightened view of the question. the settler could have sat by his cabin in perfect security, and the side of peace would not only be the side of security, but of economy,

We believe the country at large is beginis doubtless a rough weather vessel, but in a ning to understand and appreciate the question, but much we fear Congress does not. At the present moment the House refuses to contideness. The great mass of boys who are in dress and etiquette. "The fear of an Engral amendments of the Senate chiefly afgraduated from our colleges are sons of well-"glish girl," he says, "always seems to be lest than a fortnight. The vessels may be expected feeting the wild Indians of the Plains-the to-do mechanics, intended to follow their off Sandy Hook about July 17 or 18. They removal of some of them to reserves, and the fathers' trade, farmers, or merchants, for

the House stickles is a denial of all treaties. Whether the treaty system was originally the wisest or not, it is certain that it is not the time to call them in question when we have taken and used our share of the bargain. On the verge of a supposed war, the House stickles on a question of Senate prerogative. From has been its traditional policy. We believe that the Senate erred in several particulars by disposing of lands in the treaty by which they were acquired from the Indians, but a treaty requires a two-third vote of the Senate, and the full responsibility of the Executive branch. If it was a question as to an extravagant or improper appropriation we could fully respect no branch of Government service more than this; but we can assure them that they are in this case, by stickling to break down one of the Constitutional privileges of the Senate, assuming a responsibility for which the country will hold them strictly accountable.

Last year, while this war with the Senate was going on, two millions were appropriated to be used at the discretion of the President, rather than appropriate sums specifically to carry out our bargains with these Plains Indians. We have the utmost confidence in President Grant, but we are sure he wants no such responsibility. It is impossible he can give it his personal attention. It merely throws a large sum among subordinates to be used without the discriminations or restrictions of law. If they think this is a proper way to deal with the public treasury, we can assure them the public think otherwise.

Had the House planned and given to the country a broad and humane Indian system, they might have some apology for their hostility to the old one. This they have not even attempted. In point of fact, we doubt if five men in the House have ever given the subject serious attention.

There are many men who would at once seize possession of the Indian country, render hunting and the old means of subsistence impossible, refuse to recognize any right in the Indians of the country they have occupied, and at once subject them to the competition and prejudice of a Western population, without any of the preparation that alone can fit them for it. Driven to despair by this course, those of them who have spirit will give us a war compared with which all that would be expended in taking care of and educating them will be as a drop in the bucket. The Plains are still vast, the mountain ranges wild; they are inured to privation and the conditions of war. When settlers shall be scalped and commerce hindered, let us reproach our own stupidity and inhumanity, rather than their barbarity. We might have done better, but preferred to do werse

We are reluctant to believe that Red Cloud has gone back meaning war; but, while we approve of the spirit in which he was received, we regret that diplomacy could not accomplish more. Why cannot Indians of Red Cloud's character and influence be employed by the United States in that country? The Russians wasted their resources fighting the Cossacks until they learned to employ every man of brains among them in the work of making the rest useful. Do we absolutely hate the Indians too badly to do this?

Red Cloud, we are sure, was misapprehended about Fort Fetterman. No Government fort, with troops and camp followers, should be permitted within twenty miles of the homes of the Indians. Red Cloud well knew that his people were debauched and demoralized. The troops could accomplish just as much good if they were kept scrupulously apart from them. No man at all familiar with the subject, who this, we think the true view, his prayer for secure it, we have ourselves to thank for it.

COLLEGES AND THEIR ABUSE.

Our own pages and those of our exchanges have been filled during the past week with accounts of College Commencements. From Yale and Cambridge to the whitewashed wooden university on the prairie, there has risen the usual annual buzz to vex the air, of doubtful Latin and worse Greek, of orations, honorary, philosophic and historical, the schoolboy chatter about "Vale" and footsteps to be left in the sands of time, and "hearts scarred with sorrow of parting." Now these highflown descriptions of closing school-exercises, and the crude ornate essays by boys whose age and experience render it impossible that they should understand the subjects which they attack so complacently, are no doubt of interest to a large class of readers. and we bear patiently with the annual voluminous record. But it suggests, a query as to the real meaning of this collegiate education. which is becoming well nigh universal among our young men. We have no wish to enter into a discussion of the advantages of a classical training, but to state a few plain facts

worth consideration. No one denies that Alpenstocks and guides are thoroughly good things, especially if a man intends to cross the Swiss Mountains; but in a Jersey swamp or Alleghany coal mine he had better repair his own shoe-leather and mother wit. The first self-evident fact that presents itself is that our colleges and universities are intended to make students, not scholars. universities, by which the man who wishes to devote his life to science or philosophy can be received under the roof of his Alma Mater. The boy-graduate who runs through her curriculum before his chin is bearded has, if he has done his best, only gained an appetite for knowledge, received the tools with which he may go to work hereafter. He has mastered, perhaps, the text-books of two or three sciences, and construed balf-a-dozen Latin and Greek classics. American life is too new and too which great scholars may ripen to maturity, and we admit the justice of the apology. From three to four years is the time ordinarily allotted in this country for "finishing a boy's edge which would fit him to take a low grade up his dog-eared books, and plunges into active life. The next point worth plays her tricks before high heaven. attention is that a course at college is vulgarly supposed to "make a gentleman "of a boy." In England, Cambridge and Oxford are recruited from the ranks of the hereditary gentry, or the sons of commercial men who are destined for the professions or for moneyed

their route, and we shall doubtless have full be given them by the Peace Commissioners, a higher rung on the social ladder. The lad "not quite genteel." The riddle is easily read. intimation of the precise time at which they for lands taken, owing to the building of the leaves college at eighteen or twenty, goes into Of her purity, the Yankee girl is secure; of Pacific Railroad. One of the points on which his father's shop, or counting-house, looks her social standing, she is generally very about him for a wife, and, as soon as his salary doubtful. It is a matter which depends on will bear it, is a married man, the father of a family, and a full-fledged citizen. Now when did he master his trade or business? The precious four years were given to Virgil and Thueydides, and he goes halting through life in a material world of which he knows nothing, scratching a meager knowledge of his business from day to day. The high truths of Greek and Roman poets are buried and forgotten despite all the damning evidence of Mordaunt with their bones, so far as he is concerned. Commerce, Science, Mechanism, and Agriculture have each their laws and literature, which will strengthen and ennoble a boy's nrind, and fit him to play a man's part; but who studies them? As a rule, our mechanics are content to be mere handicraftsmen, and our commercial world is filled with men who have pulled themselves up from the lowest grade, step by step, and know nothing outside of the narrow path they have conquered; while educated sons of tradesmen, who would have been skillful carpenters or machinists, intoxicated by their first sip of the classic spring, become weak preachers and briefless lawyers. The Ironmonger, a practical English journal, offers, in its last issue, some useful suggestions regarding this matter:

"There exists in the vast majority of healthy children something which we call a 'a natural turn' for this, that, or the other, and one which is often very early manifested. It is this possession which is really the mental jewel in its rough state-'all there'-but requiring cutting and polishing before it is fitted for its proper office. So with mechanics. The original material of the technical and the untechnical workman may be of the same quality, but in the case of the former, training and practice give him an immense advantage. Technical education gives the mechanic the keys to all craft mysteries and a diligent observer of current scientific events in all countries may often find, as it were, a hand to reach him out of the 'viewless air' to set him right on his inventive path, or to warn bim of the desert places strewed with the wreck of over-hasty or infatuated adventurers. What greater disappointment can befall a man than to spend years in elaborating a machine (let us suppose) only to discover that it has already been accomplished, or, never succeeding to make it work correctly, to find that he has been running counter all the while to some eternal law of nature ! And why, but because, too much absorbed in mere handicraft, he has neglected to keep a vigilant eye on all that shall have transpired around

We urge this question not only upon mechanics, but farmers and commercial men. Tom and Joe are boys to-day, but in a few years will be standing side by side with us, with a man's work waiting for them to do. How shall we fit them for it? By giving them a smattering of branches of knowledge of which their after-life will not require the use, and which they will never have leisure or opportunity to pursue, or by placing in their hands the key to the inner mysteries of whatever science or art is to be the occupation of their lives? When our polytechnic equal our classical schools in number, we shall have what the country notoriously lacks-thorough men; and the eminently constructive mind of America will be developed as it never has been nor can be under the present system. English and German literature offers to the student as ennobling and pure teachings as the dead languages, and it, with the material sciences, will make not only a refined and liberal thinker of the young mechanic or farmer, but that which the country sorely needs at the present time-strong, live men of a live day.

YANKEE GIRLS.

Any American girl who wants to see herself as others see her, should look in the mirror which Mr. Justin McCarthy holds up in his recent clever article on English and American women. Mr. McCarthy puts the difficult case with as delicate tact as the phrenologist Fowler, who used to read off a man to himself, as mapped in his bumps, as a positive blackguard or possible thief, yet anointis an honorable man, will say anything else. In | ing the wounding words so cunningly as to send the victim away smiling and complacent. the removal of Fort Fetterman had a fearful Mr. McCarthy hints that American men are a of country to be immediately benefited by it. significance. He came to seek peace. Why little too apt in the science of lying, and that Those who so recently voted in favor of the ealed, and only African naturalization per- and the condign punishment of conductors, else should be come? If we have failed to their wives and daughters are overdressed, amendment to the Northern Pacific Railroad ognacions bores, vet does it in such a genial, hearty fashion that we are quite ready to shake hands with him and be thankful that he says no worse. The mistake he makes (and, although the

only one, it materially blunts the force of the article) is that it is the New-York belle and Boston bel-esprit that he describes, who are by no means the representatives or exponents of the mass of women in the country, of the woman in inland towns or country homes with whom he never probably came in contact, whose character and manners are in truth the outgrowth of our established national life, and show its effects undisturbed by factitious or transient influences. Now with the city girl in this country, everything is factitions and transient; from her public baptism to her public funeral she has the perpetual consciousness of being before the footlights; she has every day a scrappy kaleidoscopic view of most things in heaven or earth, from the Œcumenical Council to the last fichu; she lives in an atmosphere of newspapers, fashion and polities, unceasing contest going on in all; hence her current of ideas is fluent and aggressive; she tells you the time of day with an oratorical twang; she walks as on parade, poses incessantly with both body and mind; will not ask you for a glass of water unless she does it epigrammatically. The same publicity and shifting and swirl in her life account for her imperturbable good-natured philosophy, which Mr. McCarthy admits. There is nothing she is certain of in her religion or bonnets but that they will change. Why should Diogenes There is no provision in them, as in European | gramble if somebody stood to-day between his tub and the sunshine? They will certainly be gone to-morrow. Only the burest womanly nature can be ennobled by the city life of America; but it is so ennobled. It is in our cities therefore that both the highest and most degraded of our women are to be found. On these Mr. McCarthy has founded his verdict. If he had penetrated deeper into our domestic life outside of the large social centers, he would have found the really typical American woman in some village or parsonage, bilious. hurried, we are told, to provide quiet nooks in of middle-class in rank and culture, and quite as modest, bigoted, and unable with tengue or pen as any Englishwoman of them all, and as tightly bound by precedent and prejudice. As to brain work, she is apt to make a specialty "education." At the age and with the knowl- of history or theology, and sits, a grave, halfscornful, half-compassionate observer, while all its desolations are due. Had we taken a in Heidelberg or Leipsic he is graduated, puts the half-taught Advanced Female perks and plumes herself unwearied upon the stage and

Mr. McCarthy touches with keen and just observation upon the singular freedom of manner in which our girls are bred: "the absence of any duenna or Mesrour guards" over virtue, and, on the other hand, the terror with which they cling to conventional usages she may be supposed to be doing anything "that is not quite proper; that of an American have arranged to signal passing steamers on payment of the pittance that was agreed to whom the diploma is looked upon as a step to "girl lest she should be doing anything that is of this pittance that was agreed to whom the diploma is looked upon as a step to "girl lest she should be doing anything that is of this pittance that was agreed to whom the diploma is looked upon as a step to a girl lest she should be doing anything that is lot this pittance that was agreed to a girl lest she should be doing anything that is lot the four creation.

the build of her chignon as much as her father's record on 'Change, or the hight of her genealogical tree. The English woman, on the contrary, is born on a tolerably firm social footing of some sort or other. That there is any necessity for guarding her reputation behind the triple bars of conventional restraint and propriety, we do not believe, trials or Saturday Reviews. We have not lost the old-fashioned faith in our fathers' British wives and daughters, though the very iron prisons of propriety to which Mr. McCarthy alludes tend to discredit it with most observers. The virtue which requires armor, one is

apt to suspect, must be ill able to defend itself. We commend Mr. McCarthy's article to our women. Sincere and friendly criticism, whether just or not, is seldom found and always helpful: and besides this recommendation, suffrage and political matters in general have apparently lately thrust the subject of manners entirely out of feminine brains. It may do no harm to suggest it again to them gently. We are quite willing they should attend to the weightier matters of the law; but the minor courtesies, the softer graces of winning manners and winning words, the tithes of mint, anise, and cumin that they were wont to pay, we painfully remember as redolent of sweet odors, and very grateful to our souls.

TAMMANY PLUNDER. Staten Island property-owners are becoming interested in a little job put up for them by the late Democratic Legislature, whose exordium and peroration was "no special legislation." In the darkness of some midnight session, an

act was passed appointing Commissioners "To propare and submit to the Legislature a plan for improvements on Staten Island in respect to roads, avenues, and parks, and means of transportation and communication to and from said island, and for that purpose to cause surveys and maps to be made and such other work done as in their judgment may be necessary to enlighten and aid legislation on the subject, and, if necessary, to take testimony and procure evidence, and to make a full report recommending such legislation as they may deem desirable and expedient."

Probably not ten men on Staten Island, outside of the Tammany Ring, ever heard of this act until months after its adoption. The object of the law is to subject the entire landed estate of Richmond County to the rapacious greed of the Ring; the plan is to present next Winter some plausible scheme for "im-"provement" (which means "robbery"), that will go through by daylight, and then there will not be a foot of soil on the Island that will not be at the merey of Tammany's harpies. The owner in Staplewho rebels against taxation boulevards at Tottenville will be punished by having a highway cut through his garden or his house. Possibly somebody may know who these Commissioners are; all we have heard of them is that they are quarreling already, and agree upon nothing. If they continue to agree to disagree, Staten Island propertyowners may well rejoice-until the next raid upon them.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD. The Senate, by an almost unanimous vote, passed a bill in aid of the construction of a railroad on the 32d parallel, and it is now on the Speaker's table in the House. If not passed during the present session, the chances are that it never will be passed. We ask members of the House, therefore, and especially those from the Northern and Western States, to act promptly and favorably in this matter. It would be gross injustice to the people of the Southern States, were this bill suffered to be defeated.

Those who have opposed land grants to collateral roads can justify their votes if given for this great measure as one due the section cannot, consistently, refuse to vote also for this bill. Add to this number many who did not vote for that, because they thought enough had already been done in that direction, and

we cannot well see how its failure is possible. Should there be any minor defects in the details of the bill, they may be corrected by a supplementary bill hereafter, if of importance enough. No attempt should be made at amendment now, as the time fixed for the adjournment of Congress is too near at hand.

The Latter Day camp meeting is a very different institution from that which prevailed twenty years ago; and to our thinking far more sensible in method and manner. It is held in a pleasant place by sea-shore or mountain side. Visitors are housed in pleasant cottages instead of dilapidated tents. There are eroquet grounds, and drives, and bathing places; and there is innocent jollity and merriment, and loud laughter, such as Kit Nubbles would have construed into proof positive of the presence of real religion. Life there is not necessarily all tribulation and prayer, without innocent amusements as a relief to an existence in metaphorical sackcloth and ashes. We conclude in to-day's issue (third page) the last of a series of pleasant letters descriptive of the great camp-meeting at Hamilton, Mass. It has been one of the modern sort, with more of praise and thanksgiving, than confessions of sin and threatenings of damnation. There has been not only religious enthusiasm, but hearty, sensible enjoyment of the beauty and the freshness of the woods, and the pleasures of the peculiar life to be found in them. And we doubt not it has been as productive of good as the most solemn, serious and dreary of the old time meetings.

Cannot our Canadian friends possess their souls in patience? They are forever vexing themselves about the question of Annexation, whenever their dissatisfied citizens raise the question of Independence. Why not confine themselves to the latter? That is a matter over which they have exclusive control; the consideration of it is every way proper for them. But two sides and two countries would have something to say on the subject of Annexation. If they will have the goodness to let it alone till we seek to discuss it, they will find themselves suddenly endowed with unlimited leisure for considering the sole and single subject of Independence.

Dr. J. W. Slack, Fish Commissioner of New-Jersey, was lately awarded by the New-York State Pout-try Society, three medals for his piscicultural exhibits nd exploits. The first was a gold medal for "the best display illustrative of pisciculture," consisting really of a complete fish farm in active and successful operation. The second was of silver, awarded "for the best arti ficially bred trout." The third was of copper, and was awarded "for the best transit tank" for the conveyance of live tish from point to point. The awards were no intended by the Poultry Society as formal recognition

THE FOURTH.

A GENERAL BUT QUIET CELEBRATION. THE MILITARY-TAMMANY-THE CINCINNATI-EXCURSIONS—FIREWORKS, ETC.

Nature smilled on the nation's birthday yes-

terday. The slight cloudiness which early in the morning caused some forebodings among the weather prophets soon cleared away and left a splendid day. The heat was not excessive even at midday, though the glorious sun shone unobscured till evening. The celebration passed off with surprising quietness. The Fourth of July has come to be such an acknowledged nulsance in the city that the first thought of the citizen is to escape to the suburbs, or if he must stay to make himself as comfortable as possible beneath his own vine and fig-tree with the assistance of cooling liquids. For this or some other less apparent reason it was universally observed, yesterday, that while all the on the water and every outward-bound train were evercrowded with uproarious passengers, the streets were as quiet as on Sunday, save where occasional juveniles popped off the inevitable cracker and the unavoidable erpedo. The parade of the First Division in the mornng was very successful. The regiments were full in numbers, excellent in discipline, and at once magnificent and tasteful in their appearance, the white pantaloons adding wonderfully to the tout ensemble. Yet in spite of all the affair passed off in a very unexcited, business-like way. In the squares a few more people than usual were to be seen, and the huckster-shops were there a little better stocked than on ordinary occasions; but if it had not been for the sharp scattering fire of minor pyrotechnies before mentioned, one would have hardly realized that this was that noisy, recking, smoking fea-tival, "Fourth of July." That there was a sufficiency of celebration there is no doubt, but it found vent rather in quiet, domestic and rural enjoyment, than in the noise, bombast and bustle which have been here. tofore supposed to characterize American holidays. The business streets down town were deserted. Everything was closed, and both bosses and boys were off for a good time. No Sunday ever sees stores of all sorts closed as universally as they were yesterday.

Every place of amusement was well filled. All the uptown pleasure-grounds were well attended. A vast throng witnessed the great base-ball match between the Atlantics and Red Stockings, and the breezy shades of Central Park welcomed an enormous crowd of satisfied pleasure-seekers. The usual number of country people filled the theaters, and the usual number of celebrations by public institutions, societies and private parties took place. Tammany had a "big talk," and the Cincinnati Society met in conclave, and the charitable institutions on Ward's and Randall's Islands had feasts and fun for their inmates. The Yacht Club, numerous bull and boat clubs, the Lacrosse Club, and clubs of all sorts and sizes enjoyed themselves heartily after their own fashion. The only clubs which were less active than usual were the policemen's clubs, for the people were so generally orderly during the day that there was but little use for these. Very little drunkenness, was to be seen in the daytime, though the evening, without doubt, hid much from sight. This Fourth was a decided improvement on some of its predecessors in that respect. In the evening the displays of fireworks were good, and they were viewed by great crowds, which were in the main well onducted. On the whole, the reports from various parts of the city would seem to indicate that the anniversary of our nation's independence was celebrated yesterday n a very satisfactory way-not less heartily than it used to be, but less noisily, and in a way more sensible more befitting the dignity of the citizens of a nation which is approaching her hundredth year.

MILITARY PARADE.

The parade of the First Division N. G. S. N. Y., was more brilliant than it has been for years past. As many as 30,000 persons lined the sidewalks of Unionsquare, Broadway, and the other thoroughfares where the well-dressed and well-drilled militia passed, and many bright eyes grew brighter and fair cheeks blushed more deeply as the regiment approached which contained the friend. As corly as 7 a.m. the brightes began to assemble, the right of the Infantry resting on Fourteenth-st, at University-place, while the Artillery and Cavairy were in position around Union-square. At 84 a.m. the Division began its march in the following order: A posse of police officers, Gen. Shaler and staff, accompanied by the staff of the First Exicade Infantry. Hawkins Zouwes, the 12th, 22d, 69th, 7ist, and 79th Regiments, staff of the Recond Brigade Infantry, the 8th, 6th, 11th, 8th, 9th 87th, and 55th Regiments, staff of the Third Brigade Infantry from the Staff of the Staff of the Third Brigade Infantry, and three batteries artillery. The line of march was down Broadway to Great Jones-st., to the Bowery and Fourth-ave, to Twenty-third-st., through Twenty-third-st. to Madison-ave., and up Madison-ave., where, in front of the Union League Club-house, the troops passed in review before Gen. McDowell. The greater part of them appeared in fatigue dress, the soldierly bearing and general discipline made ample atonement for lack of dress coats and plumed hats.

TAMMANY SOCIETY—SPEECHES, ETC. the well-dressed and well-drilled militia passed, and

TAMMANY SOCIETY-SPEECHES, ETC.

At 10 a. m., yesterday, the wigwam on Fourteenth-st, was crowded with those to whom the Sachems had volunteered to exhibit themselves, and to whom a grand celebration of the national birthday had been promised. The wigwam was gaily decorated; pendant the red, the white, and the blue alternated, while the platform, laden with the choicest spirits of the Democratic party, fairly glittered with the National and Tammany banners, so artistically arranged that the contrast was not particularly unpleasant. The fair sex was liberally sprinkled among the audience, and Grafulia Seventh Regiment band was in attendance, and notwitl standing their fatiguing march of the morning, enlivened the audience with their sweetest strains of patriotic

After an address of welcome by Grand Sachem Wm. M. weed, the exercises of wearons of ornar sachem with a weed, the exercises opened with a fine rendition of the Standard of Freedom," by Mr. William H. Davis, the Standard of Freedom," by Mr. William H. Davis, the American Minister to Austria. Mr. Edmund Randolph Robinson, introduced as a need descendant of Thomas Jefferson, read the Declaration of Independence.

Mr. Tweed then introduced the Hon. Eugene Casserly, by Democratic Security from California.

Mr. Tweed then introduced the Hon. Eugene Casserly, the Democratic Senator from California, who said: Grand Sachem, Fellow-Democrats of Tammany: We are met here to-day in compliance with an ancient custom of the Columbian order and the City of New-York to celebrate the nation's birth-day and renew our vows in support of the Declaration and its principles. It is one of the memorial days that belong to no race, but are the property of humanity—a day for retrospection of the past and consideration of the future. I know of no place more proper for such a celebration than the City and State of New-York, and no place more proper than the hall of the brotherhood of St. Tammany. I came here to-day to render my tribute of respect to the men who suffered in the war for our libertles. I propose in going back, ny friends, to revive of respect to the men who suffered in the war for our liberies. I propose in going back, my friends, to revive some recollections from history calculated to satisfy us all that by all the memories of the past, New-York is bound to the people, the Union, to justice, and in a word the ancient Democracy of the country, by the most indissoluble ties. When we need on a bright, auspicious day like this, to celebrate the 4th of July, we little knew of the clouds that lowered over the fortunes of those who gained for us the liberties we now enjoy. New-York was not then as now the largest State; she was a lifthrate power. But her geographical position would have made a Union impossible without her consent. Still she was the first of all the States to take a decided stand for American independence. There never was a want of

she was the first of all the States to take a decided stand for American independence. There never was a want of patriotism in New-York.

Mr. Casserly then proceeded to review the history of New-York State from the day she modded the statue of George the Third into leaden bullets wherewith to shoot

Art. Casserry then proceeded to review the instray of George the Third into leaden bullets wherewith to shoot holes in his soldiers to the present time, and carefully considered the political and labor questions of the day, among the latter of which he mentioned the Chinese, and severely berated the policy of the Government in allowing the usurping Asiaties to take from the mouths of the hard-handed working people of the country the bread carned by the sweat of their brows. The speaker was frequently and enthusiastically applanded.

After Mr. Casserly had retired, Mr. John G. Saxe recited an original ode to Tammany, which was listened to with attention and requency appearance.

The Hon. S. S. Cox was then loudly called for, and said that there were hallowed associations clinging about the hall of Tammany which gave significance to the motte, Pulchrum est bene facer, hourd absordings. He then calogized Tammany, its rulers and followers as having withstood the shock of time and the storms of civil consists and lo excerate the present administration for its missule and peculations from the Treasury. Mr. Cox related an anecdate of the confinement of a citizen of Richmond for chastising a Radical Congressman for refusing to drink with him, and humorously suggested several labels for Republican Congressmen to prevent future assaults. After a severe attack upon a Representative from Massachusetts in the House of Representative from Sasachusetts in the House of Representative from Sasach

bey had been mislaid.

Mr. Wm. J. Hill then sang the "Star-Spangled Ban-Mr. Wm. J. Hill then sang the "Star-Spangled Banner," and the concourse adjourned to the Committeerooms, where a fine collation refreshed them after the
fatigues of the day. Among those present on the stage
were Messrs. Emanuel B. Hart, John J. Bradley, IsaasBell, Douglas Taylor, Samuel B. Garwin, Matthew T.
Brennan, Charles G. Cornell, Mayor Hall, Joseph Dowling, Nathaniel Jarvis, jr., John M. Barbour, John M.
Carnochan, Thomas C. Flelds, Oswald Ottendorfer, Ed.
J. Shandley, Henry Alker, Richard Schell, William H.
Leonard, William Schirmer, Thomas J. Barr, Claudius L.
Monell, George G. Barnard, William Hitchman, P. J.
Joachimsen, Terence Farley, J. Y. Savage, jr., and
Charles P. Daly.

Charles P. Daly. SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

The members of the ancient Society of the neinnati yesterday, in accordance with their timehonored usage, met at the rooms of the Society Library

in University-place. The Hon. Hamilton Fish, President, called the Society to order.

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain, the Rev. Manciuss Hutton, and the proceedings of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Wm. W. Morria was elected a member of the Society, and a Committee appointed (at the request of Mr. James)